

WAS FORAKER RIGHT

THINKS RELATIONS WITH CUBA
WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

THIS WOULD BE RECOGNITION

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS EXPLAIN
THEIR CUBAN VOTES.

Mr. Teller Criticizes the Administration for its Delay—High Tribute to McKinley for Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, Mr. Allen's Resolution.

Washington, April 20.—During the five hours of discussion in the senate this afternoon of its recent action on the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which several extended speeches were made by senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions, only one point was developed. That was made by Mr. Foraker in the course of a brief statement concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic's independence. He said:

"I think quickly, possibly now, on the very day the ultimatum has been sent to Spain, pursuant to the resolutions that passed here—and this movement has practically recognized the republic of Cuba and I think possibly it is true we will all know by to-morrow, that that government is to-day being officially dealt with by the representatives of this government as it should be."

This utterance, coming from a member of the foreign relations committee, created a profound sensation among senators. Being pressed for the source of his information, Mr. Foraker replied that it was "positive, but not official."

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska:

"That, in the opinion of the senate, no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain that will justify the United States in the interest of bearing bonded indebtedness of this government, or that will, in any manner, interfere in the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National People's party platform of July, 1892."

The resolution went over under objection. Bills providing for disposal of lands on abandoned reservation, and for military reservation, in Montana, and for the relief of certain settlers thereon, and providing for the construction of a bridge across the Yalabaha river, between Leflore and Carroll counties, Miss., were passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and Mr. Cockrell, Democrat, of Missouri, continued his speech on the Cuban question, begun yesterday.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, inquired, sotto voce, of Mr. Cockrell if he proposed to "take the back track" again to-day. In concluding, Mr. Cockrell said that he desired to have passed by congress such resolutions as would declare the Cuban patriots free and independent, and that not the slightest restraint or constraint should be placed upon them. They would, he doubted not, be able in a short time to gain their freedom.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, speaking upon the same subject, said that he had no desire unduly to criticize the president or the administration. He had felt from the beginning there should be a unanimity of action on the part of all parties in congress, if there was to be war—a war which he thought might have been averted if the preceding administration and even the present one had acted properly its part in the diplomatic negotiations. He was of opinion that the friends of the administration, besides being willing to have a war with Spain, were also willing to have war among the political factions in this body.

Mr. Teller then reviewed the action of congress upon the Cuban question. Coming down to the speech of Mr. Hale last Saturday night, he said that it was the first time in his long experience that he had heard congress threatened with an executive veto, or had heard the senate threatened with a deadlock by the house of representatives.

During several days, he declared, it was indelicately whined about the senate that the president would veto the resolutions if they contained a provision for the recognition of the Cuban republic. He did not believe that the president had ever authorized any man to say that he would veto resolutions sent to him by congress, at least no such information had reached him from "respectable sources."

He believed that the discussion last Saturday night had grown partly out of the excitement of the moment and partly out of a desire to precipitate a political discussion.

Mr. Teller maintained that he and those who had voted with him had voted against the conference report in the early course of Tuesday morning to sustain a principle. Had they then voted against the conference report in the resolutions passed a clause recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Teller maintained that even to-day there was no necessity for intervention by the United States. Should we recognize Cuba as a free and sovereign state, patriots our moral support, he had no doubt they would be able to sustain themselves and gain their freedom.

Mr. Foraker called attention to statements made in the senate two years ago by the president's secretary of state, Mr. Sherman, to the effect that the Cuban republic had an established form of government administered by officials of high standing, character and ability. He held, therefore,

WITHOUT PAIN.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually
Cures Piles in Every
Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally attendant upon the disease, and the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition. The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and oftentimes dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into hemorrhoids and gives temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

that if those statements were true, two years ago, their truth had been strongly accentuated since that time, and that it was further entirely proper for the United States to recognize the government of the Cubans.

It was here that Mr. Foraker made his statement regarding the official recognition of the representatives of the Cuban republic.

In discussing the diplomatic relations between this country and Spain, Mr. Foraker read from a newspaper clipping that was said to be a semi-official statement in effect that, in a formal dispatch sent by the president to the Madrid government, the attorney general had changed the term "independent government" to "stable government," the change being made because "stable" was the word of diplomacy to be employed in the circumstances.

When Minister Woodford had inquired what construction was to be placed upon the word "stable," the president had replied that it must be regarded as meaning "independent." Mr. Woodford had failed to transmit the president's meaning to the Spanish government, fearing that such a statement made officially might complicate future negotiations. Mr. Foraker said that it seemed to be the explanation why the independence of the Cubans had not been demanded by the president.

Mr. Allen, of Iowa, interrupted to say that he did not think there was any doubt that the correspondence with Spain would show that the president has actually demanded the independence of the Cubans. The president, in an inquiry from Mr. Pasco, of Florida, requested him to be more specific, Mr. Allison said:

"I cannot as a witness, be very specific on hearsay evidence. The president in his correspondence with the Spanish government did not say that there must be an independent government in Cuba. This demand was transmitted not only through Minister Woodford, but also through the Spanish minister in Washington to his government. I cannot be more definite at this time."

Mr. Foraker, resuming the trend of his remarks, said the understanding was that the president was endeavoring through diplomatic negotiations to promote the independence of the people of Cuba. He thought the negotiations to-day—the signing by the president of the resolutions of congress, the signing of the ultimatum to Spain—would amount practically to a recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic and he thought it would be so developed by to-morrow morning. Mr. Foraker said he was not at all sure that the president at this time was out of place; instead of caviling over these matters, he deemed it desirable to secure a unity of action. He stood squarely by his conviction in favor of independence, but was anxious to secure action, and had, therefore, agreed to the striking out of the recognition clause. It was not known now whether the president had made mistakes or not. Only the future could properly and truthfully develop the president's position.

Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Foraker for a more explicit statement, and Mr. Foraker replied:

"I think I made the statement that some representatives of this government were dealing with the representatives of that government will, in the immediate future, be dealing with them just as it occurred to me that we should deal with them if we recognize the government."

Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Foraker if he had any confidential information, to which the Ohio senator replied:

"I have positive information, but it is not official."

Mr. Teller then concluded his speech, holding it to be the duty of all to stand by the country rather than to seek political advantage.

Mr. Hale expressed doubt whether any profit could come out of the present discussion. He then reviewed the contest of the past few days, taking opportunity to express his views upon the position taken by Mr. Teller and Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, paid a high tribute to the president and said that it was evident from the speeches just delivered that the political opponents of the president were aligning their noses and that the fight to come next fall would see all the other animals in the "zoo" against the elephant and, as usual, the elephant would have his trunk with him and occupy the center of the ring.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, followed in an extended discussion of the Cuban question. In the course of a speech by Mr. Allen, in which he further explained the position of those who voted against the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, Mr. Carter interrupted him to say that flags were being displayed throughout the city, troops were being ordered to the streets, and the nation was preparing for action. Through all this the sundry civil and naval appropriation bills, both carrying money for the support of the government, were being delayed.

Mr. Allen, inquired, "could not the thirty-five senators who voted against the conference report admit that they had made a mistake and let us now proceed with a united front to uphold the president and the country?"

Mr. Allen replied that a thoughtful suggestion involving a reference to the American flag was not proper. He had carried that flag, he said, amid shot and shell, and knew what it meant to stand by it.

Mr. Carter remarked that nobody was disposed to question the patriotism of the Nebraska senator or of the thirty-five who voted against the Cuban conference report. "I do believe," he continued, "that in the present circumstances it is better to make resolutions that are coming war than to make exculpatory remarks or incriminating questions."

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks, Mr. Thurston said that at 11:24 o'clock to-day when the president signed the Cuban resolutions sent to him by congress, the time for party discussion had ended. All but three senators had at one time or another voted for the resolutions which were now a law, and he thought it the duty of the president, as president and the country with equal unanimity.

"The time will come when the hustings for discussion of political phases of this question. Now, until Cuba is made free, until her starving women and children are fed, until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere, for ever, for God's sake let us cease this political bickering."

Mr. Allison then presented an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating and making immediately available \$25,000, with which to pay to Great Britain the award for Bering sea claims made by the joint convention of February 29, 1886. He had been urged to place the amendment on the bill by the foreign relations committee, instead waiting for the general deficiency bill. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the senate at 5:35 went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

ED LITTLE HAS A COMPANY.

Governor's Private Secretary May Go to the Front When War Begins.

Ablene, Kas., April 20.—(Special.) When here a few days ago Private Secretary E. C. Little secured forty-six names of young men of this city who are willing to go to the front if there is a call for troops. These he will, it is expected, lead himself, and it may be that he will be the commander of the volunteer forces of the state. Dr. W. A. Jolley has volunteered to be surgeon of the company or of any other that may be raised and tendered his services to the governor the other day. Mr. Little's is not confined to the list of his own political belief, but also includes old Republican associates.

Senator Foraker Enters Denial.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Foraker has written a letter to W. D. Biesman, a Toledo constituent, denouncing as a falsehood without a shadow of truth talk that he was interested in Cuban bonds.

HOUSE ACTS QUICKLY

PASSES AS A WAR MEASURE THE
ADMINISTRATION ARMY BILL.

ONE IMPORTANT CHANGE MADE

RIGHT RESERVED TO GOVERNORS
TO APPOINT OFFICERS.

Secretary Alger Suggested That the
Change Be Made—Mr. Johnson,
of Indiana, Makes Another
Ineffective Effort
To Be Heard.

Washington, April 20.—The house to-day passed an emergency war measure the bill empowering the president to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization. Both the president and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity of the passing of the bill to-day, and Chairman Hull, of the military committee, drove it under whip and spur. The bill was drafted at the war department, introduced in the house yesterday and considered and reported by the committee to-day. No such expedition could have been possible, except under the stress of war pressure. The bill permanently changes the character. The principal change made in the bill as introduced was the provision that the appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the states instead of by the president, as was proposed originally by the war department. This action conforms to the practice of the civil war.

There was a tremendous demonstration in the house immediately after reading of the journal, when Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, announced the approval of the Cuban resolutions. The galleries cheered and the members on the floor applauded vigorously. The speaker with difficulty suppressed the ovation with which the announcement was greeted.

The senate joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military publication of the war department was adopted.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill he introduced yesterday at the request of the war department, authorizing the president to call for volunteers. He explained that the committee had agreed to the measure at a special meeting this morning. It was a very urgent measure, he said. The secretary of war had appealed to him this morning to press it, and he had just had a message from the White House saying that the passage of the bill to-day was imperative.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Mr. Sayers, Democrat, of Texas, criticized the action of the committee, and asked to appoint the staff officers, subject to the confirmation of the senate, or authorizing him to assign these officers from the regular army, the volunteer officers or the militia.

Mr. Hull explained that the committee agreed unanimously that past precedents should be followed, and the governors of states should retain the power to appoint all regimental officers. The measure passed by congress authorizing the president to employ the militia force of the United States, he said, would not meet the present situation. He felt authorized to say that if we were to fight this war it would be with volunteer and not the militia forces.

Mr. Hull read the following telegram he received from Secretary Alger this morning:

"I hope you will introduce your bill this morning. Time is now very valuable. On the whole, I am inclined to think that requiring commissions to be signed by the president for the militia would be a cause of action and opposition by the governors, who naturally might feel that this was taking some of their power from them. Can you constantly change that and hasten its passage?"

Mr. Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, at this point attempted to secure time to address the house regarding his attitude on the general subject of the war. He said he was ready to support any measure to prosecute it to a successful conclusion. But, before hostilities began, he thought the house should give him a chance to speak. The speaker said with much opposition and was refused.

Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee, the senior minority member of the committee, gave the bill as modified his endorsement.

Mr. Marshall, Republican, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Sayers, both expressed the opinion that this measure should be passed forthwith. We were on the verge of war. The measure was asked for by the president and the secretary of war, and it is the duty of the house to pass it without further quibbling."

A question arose as to whether, under the provisions of the bill, additional legislation would not be necessary to permit the president to call for volunteers. To meet this defect, Mr. Lacey offered an amendment authorizing the president to raise volunteers when congress shall have authorized him to do so or when he has been authorized to call into the militia of the United States the militia of the several states.

The amendment was adopted. Mr. McMillin, Democrat, of Tennessee, moved to reduce the term of enlistment of the volunteer forces from three years to one year. He thought many of the young men of the country would not be willing to enlist for three years.

Mr. Hull replied that it was not expected that the war would be a long one, unless Spain resorted to guerrilla warfare, but he did not believe a three years' term would terrorize the young men. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute, authorizing the enlistment of 40,000 men for the present war. He said it was distinctly a temporary measure, under the approval of eminent military authorities. The substitute was lost.

Mr. Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, warned the house that war with Spain was not a light thing.

Gentlemen who thought it would be over in a few days would be sadly disappointed in his opinion.

"I remember at the opening of the last war," said he, "men at the North and South believed it would not last thirty days. I heard a man say, 'I'll give you the blood that was spilled. Every country in Europe may be drawn into the encounter before we get through with Spain.'"

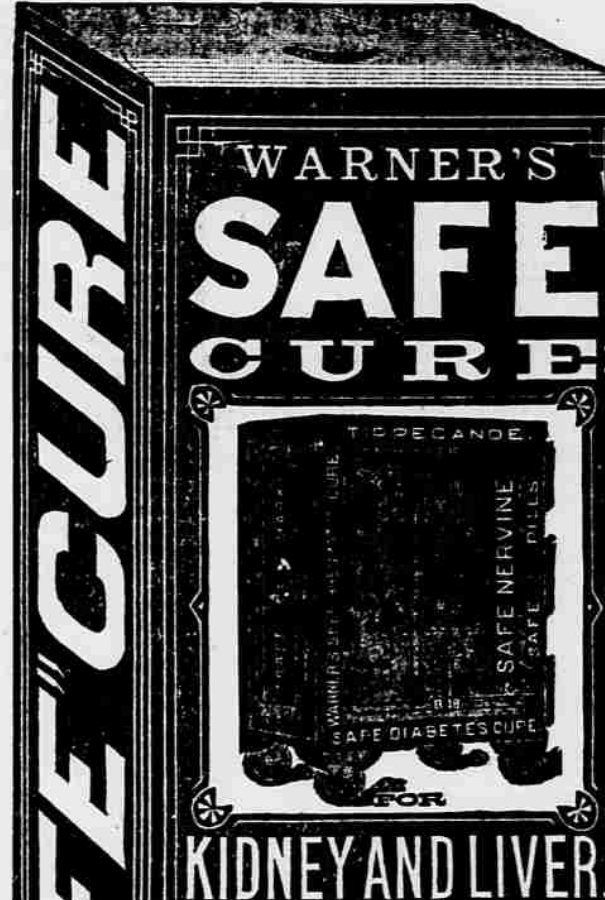
Mr. Little, Democrat, of Arkansas, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Indian Territory shall furnish its quota.

Mr. Linney, Republican, of North Carolina, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to assign to the command of the South Atlantic station, is the most available vessel for assignment to the Southern patrol squadron as its flagship. The Newark and Francisco are sister ships and are therefore formidable.

Secretary Long and Captain A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, have not yet determined upon the officer to assign to the command of the Newark, but Captain A. S. Barber, now a member of the naval strategic board, is most prominently mentioned in connection with the assignment.

War Hastens Another Wedding.

Sedalia, Mo., April 20.—(Special.) Lieutenant Samuel W. James, of Company D, Second regiment, national guard of Missouri, was married this evening to Miss



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**KIDNEY AND LIVER
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
URINARY DISORDERS
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THIS IS THE PACKAGE containing the most valuable preparation for general weakness, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, bearing down feelings, irritability, melancholy, blues, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, inflammations, all kidney and liver complaints and Bright's disease. Thousands of people's lives have been saved by its use. Thousands of men and women are kept in perfect health to-day wholly by its power. It has cured so many others there certainly is no reason why it should not help you.

DOGGETT DRY GOODS CO.

Big Business in Nearly
Every Department.

The "Redfern" Corsets.

The splendid demonstration by
MISS THORNE.



The demonstration will continue all this week. Come and see for yourselves the superiority of the "Redfern" corsets to all others for the price.

New White Goods.

Here are 6 good things out of 80 that the White Goods man says must be advertised—this stock is overflowing with just what you want—up-to-date fabrics that are scarce in other stores, but plentiful here. 25-inch wide, 36-inch wide, 44-inch wide, 54-inch wide, 66-inch wide, 72-inch wide, 84-inch wide, 96-inch wide, 108-inch wide, 120-inch wide, 132-inch wide, 144-inch wide, 156-inch wide, 168-inch wide, 180-inch wide, 192-inch wide, 204-inch wide, 216-inch wide, 228-inch wide, 240-inch wide, 252-inch wide, 264-inch wide, 276-inch wide, 288-inch wide, 300-inch wide, 312-inch wide, 324-inch wide, 336-inch wide, 348-inch wide, 360-inch wide, 372-inch wide, 384-inch wide, 396-inch wide, 408-inch wide, 420-inch wide, 432-inch wide, 444-inch wide, 456-inch wide, 468-inch wide, 480-inch wide, 492-inch wide, 504-inch wide, 516-inch wide, 528-inch wide, 540-inch wide, 552-inch wide, 564-inch wide, 576-inch wide, 588-inch wide, 600-inch wide, 612-inch wide, 624-inch wide, 636-inch wide, 648-inch wide, 660-inch wide, 672-inch wide, 684-inch wide, 696-inch wide, 708-inch wide, 720-inch wide, 732-inch wide, 744-inch wide, 756-inch wide, 768-inch wide, 780-inch wide, 792-inch wide, 804-inch wide, 816-inch wide, 828-inch wide, 840-inch wide, 852-inch wide, 864-inch wide, 876-inch wide, 888-inch wide, 900-inch wide, 912-inch wide, 924-inch wide, 936-inch wide, 948-inch wide, 960-inch wide, 972-inch wide, 984-inch wide, 996-inch wide, 1008-inch wide, 1020-inch wide, 1032-inch wide, 1044-inch wide, 1056-inch wide, 1068-inch wide, 1080-inch wide, 1092-inch wide, 1104-inch wide, 1116-inch wide, 1128-inch wide, 1140-inch wide, 1152-inch wide, 1164-inch wide, 1176-inch wide, 1188-inch wide, 1200-inch wide, 1212-inch wide, 1224-inch wide, 1236-inch wide, 1248-inch wide, 1260-inch wide, 1272-inch wide, 1284-inch wide, 1296-inch wide, 1308-inch wide, 1320-inch wide, 1332-inch wide, 1344-inch wide, 1356-inch wide, 1368-inch wide, 1380-inch wide, 1392-inch wide, 1404-inch wide, 1416-inch wide, 1428-inch wide, 1440-inch wide, 1452-inch wide, 1464-inch wide, 1476-inch wide, 1488-inch wide, 1500-inch wide, 1512-inch wide, 1524-inch wide, 1536-inch wide, 1548-inch wide, 1560-inch wide, 1572-inch wide, 1584-inch wide, 1596-inch wide, 1608-inch wide, 1620-inch wide, 1632-inch wide, 1644-inch wide, 1656-inch wide, 1668-inch wide, 1680-inch wide, 1692-inch wide, 1704-inch wide, 1716-inch wide, 1728-inch wide, 1740-inch wide, 1752-inch wide, 1764-inch wide, 1776-inch wide, 1788-inch wide, 1800-inch wide, 1812-inch wide, 1824-inch wide, 1836-inch wide, 1848-inch wide, 1860-inch wide, 1872-inch wide, 1884-inch wide, 1896-inch wide, 1908-inch wide, 1920-inch wide, 1932-inch wide, 1944-inch wide, 1956-inch wide, 1968-inch wide, 1980-inch wide, 1992-inch wide, 2004-inch wide, 2016-inch wide, 2028-inch wide, 2040-inch wide, 2052-inch wide, 2064-inch wide, 2076-inch wide, 2088-inch wide, 2100-inch wide, 2112-inch wide, 2124-inch wide, 2136-inch wide, 2148-inch wide, 2160-inch wide, 2172-inch wide, 2184-inch wide, 2196-inch wide, 2208-inch wide, 2220-inch wide, 2232-inch wide, 2244-inch wide, 2256-inch wide, 2268-inch wide, 2280-inch wide, 2292-inch wide, 2304-inch wide, 2316-inch wide, 2328-inch wide, 2340-inch wide, 2352-inch wide, 2364-inch wide, 2376-inch wide, 2388-inch wide, 2400-inch wide, 2412-inch wide, 2424-inch wide, 2436-inch wide, 2448-inch wide, 2460-inch wide, 2472-inch wide, 2484-inch wide, 2496-inch wide, 2508-inch wide, 2520-inch wide, 2532-inch wide, 2544-inch wide, 2556-inch wide, 2568-inch wide, 2580-inch wide, 2592-inch wide, 2604-inch wide, 2616-inch wide, 2628-inch wide, 2640-inch wide, 2652-inch wide, 2664-inch wide, 2676-inch wide, 2688-inch wide, 2700-inch wide, 2712-inch wide, 2724-inch wide, 2736-inch wide, 2748-inch wide, 2760-inch wide, 2772-inch wide, 2784-inch wide, 2796-inch wide, 2808-inch wide, 2820-inch wide, 2832-inch wide, 2844-inch wide, 2856-inch wide, 2868-inch wide, 2880-inch wide, 2892-inch wide, 2904-inch wide, 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3660-inch wide, 3672-inch wide, 3684-inch wide, 3696-inch wide, 3708-inch wide, 3720-inch wide, 3732-inch wide, 3744-inch wide, 3756-inch wide, 3768-inch wide, 3780-inch wide, 3792-inch wide, 3804-inch wide, 3816-inch wide, 3828-inch wide, 3840-inch wide, 3852-inch wide, 3864-inch wide, 3876-inch wide, 3888-inch wide, 3900-inch wide, 3912-inch wide, 3924-inch wide, 3936-inch wide, 3948-inch wide, 3960-inch wide, 3972-inch wide, 3984-inch wide, 3996-inch wide, 4008-inch wide, 4020-inch wide, 4032-inch wide, 4044-inch wide, 4056-inch wide, 4068-inch wide, 4080-inch wide, 4092-inch wide, 4104-inch wide, 4116-inch wide, 4128-inch wide, 4140-inch wide, 4152-inch wide, 4164-inch wide, 4176-inch wide, 4188-inch wide, 4200-inch wide, 4212-inch wide, 4224-inch wide, 4236-inch wide, 4248-inch wide, 4260-inch wide, 4272-inch wide, 4284-inch wide, 4296-inch wide, 4308-inch wide, 4320-inch wide, 4332-inch wide, 4344-inch wide, 4356-inch wide, 4368-inch wide, 4380-inch wide, 4392-inch wide, 4404-inch wide, 4416-inch wide, 4428-inch wide, 4440-inch wide, 4452-inch wide, 4464-inch wide, 4476-inch wide, 4488-inch wide, 4500-inch wide, 4512-inch wide, 4524-inch wide, 4536-inch wide, 4548-inch wide, 4560-inch wide, 4572-inch wide, 4584-inch wide, 4596-inch wide, 4608-inch wide, 4620-inch wide, 4632-inch wide, 4644-inch wide, 4656-inch wide, 4668-inch wide, 4680-inch wide, 4692-inch wide, 4704-inch wide, 4716-inch wide, 4728-inch wide, 4740-inch wide, 4752-inch wide, 4764-inch wide, 4776-inch wide, 4788-inch wide, 4800-inch wide, 4812-inch wide, 4824-inch wide, 4836-inch wide, 4848-inch wide, 4860-inch wide, 4872-inch wide, 4884-inch wide, 4896-inch wide, 4908-inch wide, 4920-inch wide, 4932-inch wide, 4944-inch wide, 4956-inch wide, 4968-inch wide, 4980-inch wide, 4992-inch wide, 5004-inch wide, 5016-inch wide, 5028-inch wide, 5040-inch wide, 5052-inch wide, 5064-inch wide, 5076-inch wide, 5088-inch wide, 5100-inch wide, 5112-inch wide, 5124-inch wide, 5136-inch wide, 5148-inch wide, 5160-inch wide, 5172-inch wide, 5184-inch wide, 5196-inch wide, 5208-inch wide, 5220-inch wide, 5232-inch wide, 5244-inch wide, 5256-inch wide, 5268-inch wide, 5280-inch wide, 5292-inch wide, 5304-inch wide, 5316-inch wide, 5328-inch wide, 5340-inch wide, 5352-inch wide, 5364-inch wide, 5376-inch wide, 5388-inch wide, 5400-inch wide, 5412-inch wide, 5424-inch wide, 5436-inch wide, 5448-inch wide, 5460-inch wide, 5472-inch wide, 5484-inch wide, 5496-inch wide, 5508-inch wide, 5520-inch wide, 5532-inch wide, 5544-inch wide, 5556-inch wide, 5568-inch wide, 5580-inch wide, 5592-inch wide, 5604-inch wide, 5616-inch wide, 5628-inch wide, 5640-inch wide, 5652-inch wide, 5664-inch wide, 5676-inch wide, 5688-inch wide, 5700-inch wide, 5712-inch wide, 5724-inch wide, 5736-inch wide, 5748-inch wide, 5760-inch wide, 5772-inch wide, 5784-inch wide, 5796-inch wide, 5808-inch wide, 5820-inch wide, 5832-inch wide, 5844-inch wide, 5856-inch wide, 5868-inch wide, 5880-inch wide, 5892-inch wide, 5904-inch wide, 5916-inch wide, 5928-inch wide, 5940-inch wide, 5952-inch wide, 5964-inch wide, 5976-inch wide, 5988-inch wide, 6000-inch wide, 6012-inch wide, 6024-inch wide, 6036-inch wide, 6048-inch wide, 6060-inch wide, 6072-inch wide, 6084-inch wide, 6096-inch wide, 6108-inch wide, 6120-inch wide, 6132-inch wide, 6144-inch wide, 6156-inch wide, 6168-inch wide, 6180-inch wide, 6192-inch wide, 6204-inch wide, 6216-inch wide, 6228-inch wide, 6240-inch wide, 6252-inch wide, 6264-inch wide, 6276-inch wide, 6288-inch wide, 6300-inch wide, 6312-inch wide, 6324-inch wide, 6336-inch wide, 6348-inch wide, 6360-inch wide, 6372-inch wide, 6384-inch wide, 6396-inch wide, 6408-inch wide, 6420-inch wide, 6432-inch wide, 6444-inch wide, 6456-inch wide, 6468-inch wide, 6480-inch wide, 6492-inch wide, 6504-inch wide, 6516-inch wide, 6528-inch wide, 6540-inch wide, 6552-inch wide, 6